



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Buffalo District

Coastal CoP – May 2006

Great Lakes Navigation System (GLNS) Reliability

Achieving Acceptable Levels of Risk





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CURRENT CONDITION PRACTICE:

- Operations & Maintenance (O&M) individually accomplished by the three Great Lakes Districts (Buffalo, Chicago & Detroit).
- Program priorities set by historic requirement, informal stakeholder involvement, and condition assessment; but differs by district

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION PRACTICE:

- Focused program of priorities which engages stakeholders and concentrates on highest priority projects in terms of reducing risk and providing optimal reliability.
- Based on metrics that reflect local, regional and binational significance.
- Consistent condition assessment methodology applied throughout region



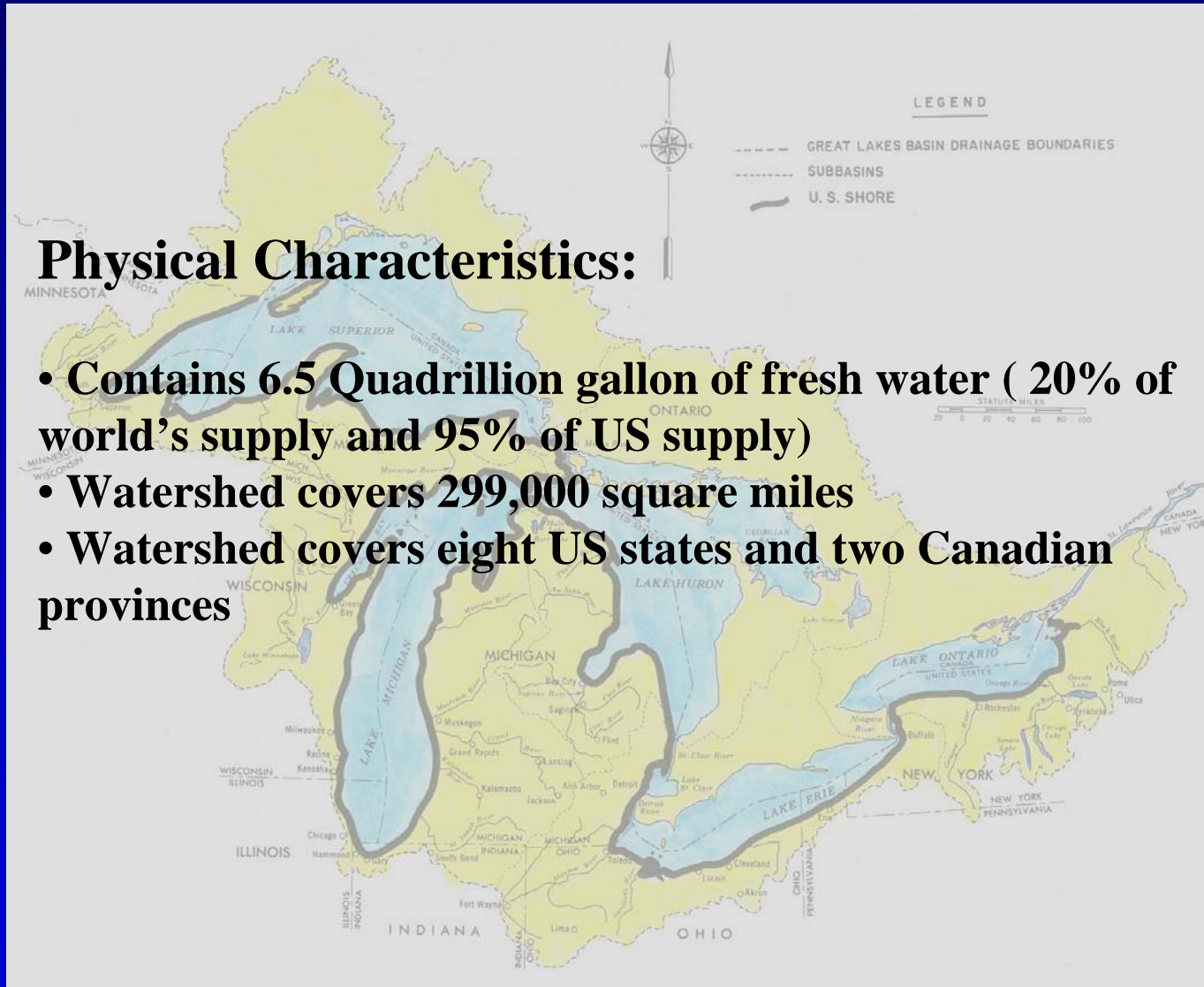
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Physical Characteristics:

- Contains 6.5 Quadrillion gallon of fresh water (20% of world's supply and 95% of US supply)
- Watershed covers 299,000 square miles
- Watershed covers eight US states and two Canadian provinces





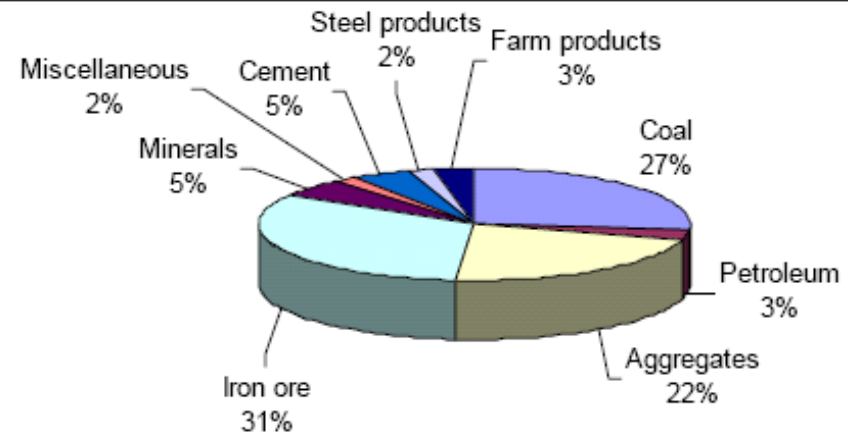
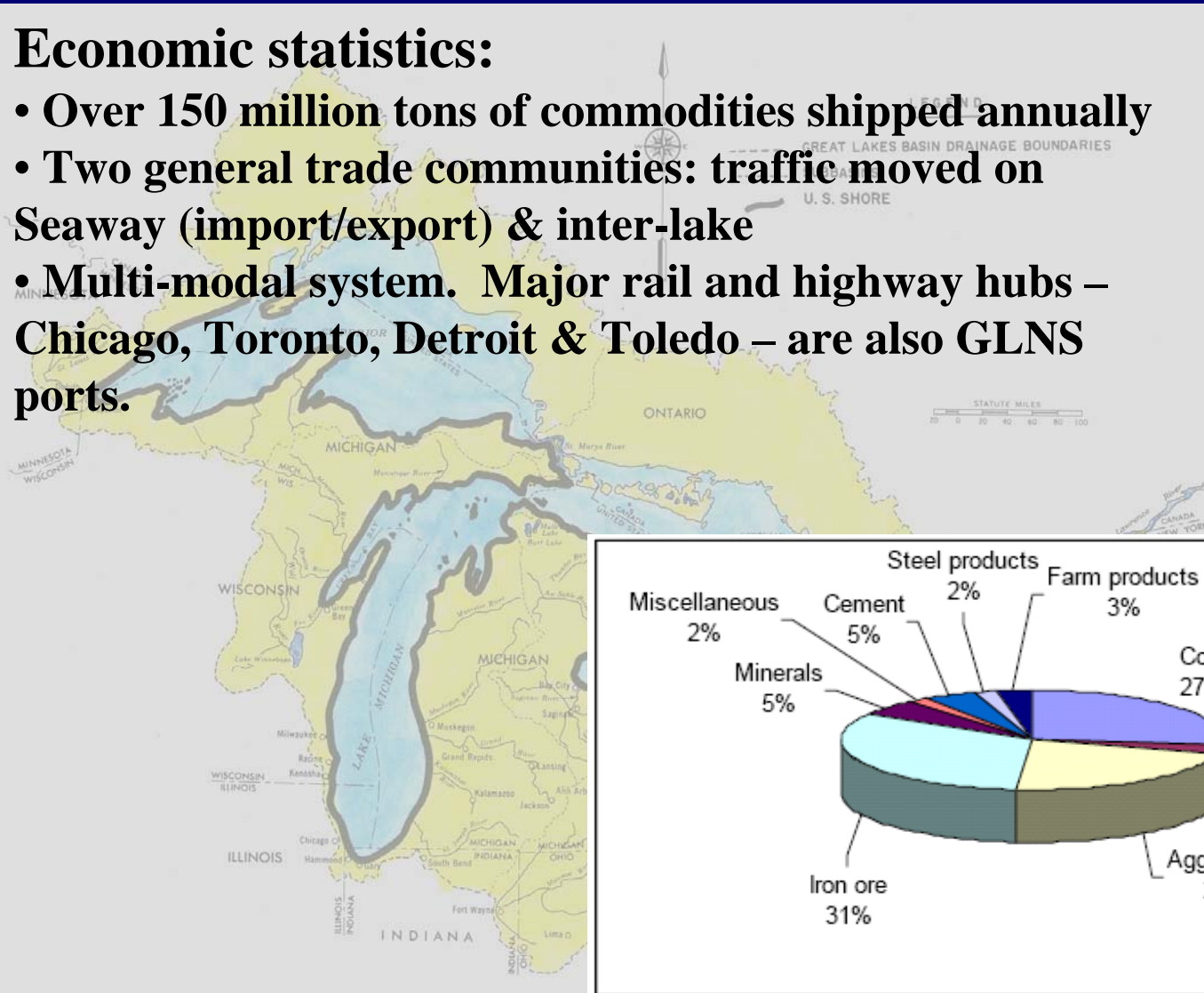
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Economic statistics:

- Over 150 million tons of commodities shipped annually
- Two general trade communities: traffic moved on Seaway (import/export) & inter-lake
- Multi-modal system. Major rail and highway hubs – Chicago, Toronto, Detroit & Toledo – are also GLNS ports.

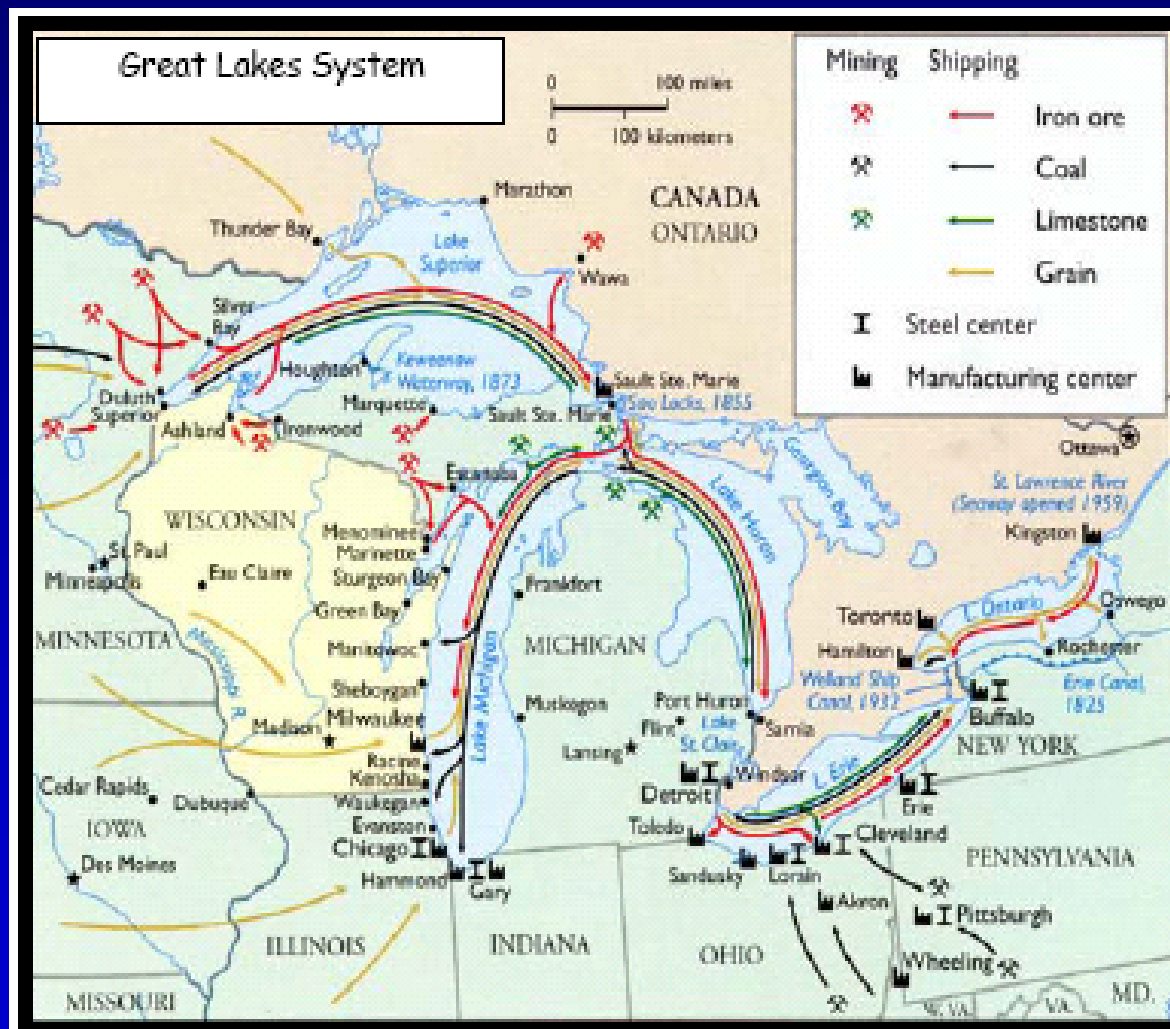




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Great Lakes Navigation System:

- A continuous 27- foot deep draft waterway from Lake Superior to Gulf of St. Lawrence (2,400 miles)
- U.S. portion includes:
 - 136 harbors (71 commercial)
 - 105 miles of breakwaters and jetties
 - 600 miles of maintained navigation channels
 - 4 locks



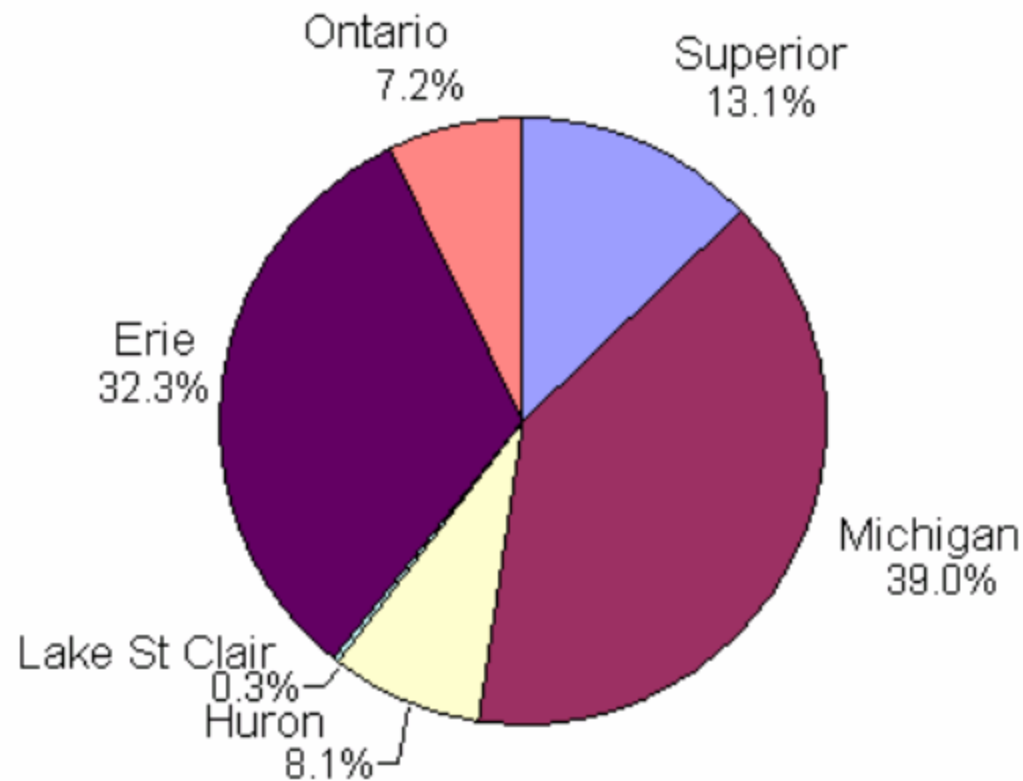


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Percent Length of Harbor Structures by Lake





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US Great Lakes Harbors with Longest Structures:

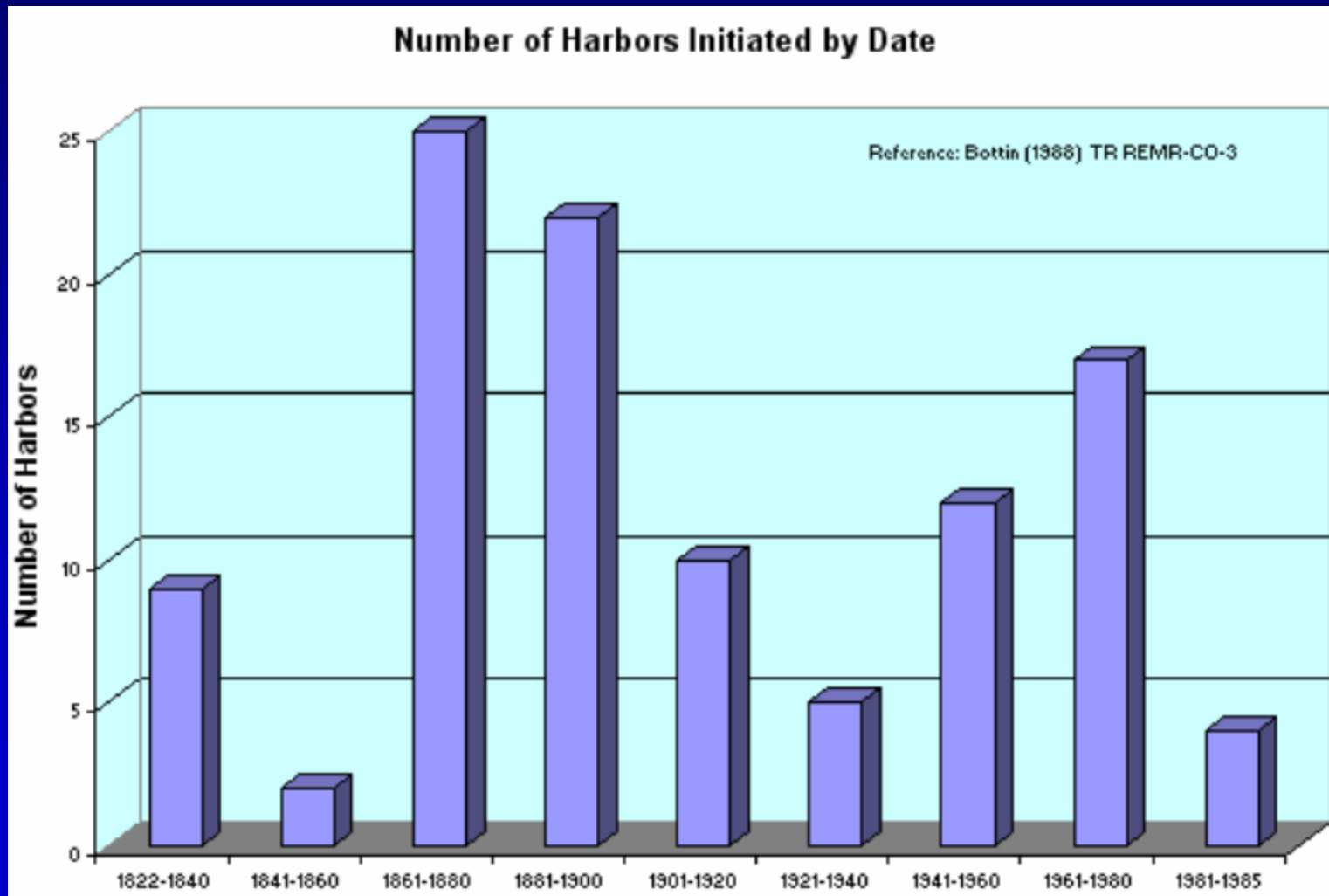
Cleveland	32560 feet
Buffalo	24433 feet
Milwaukee	22882 feet
Chicago	20351 feet



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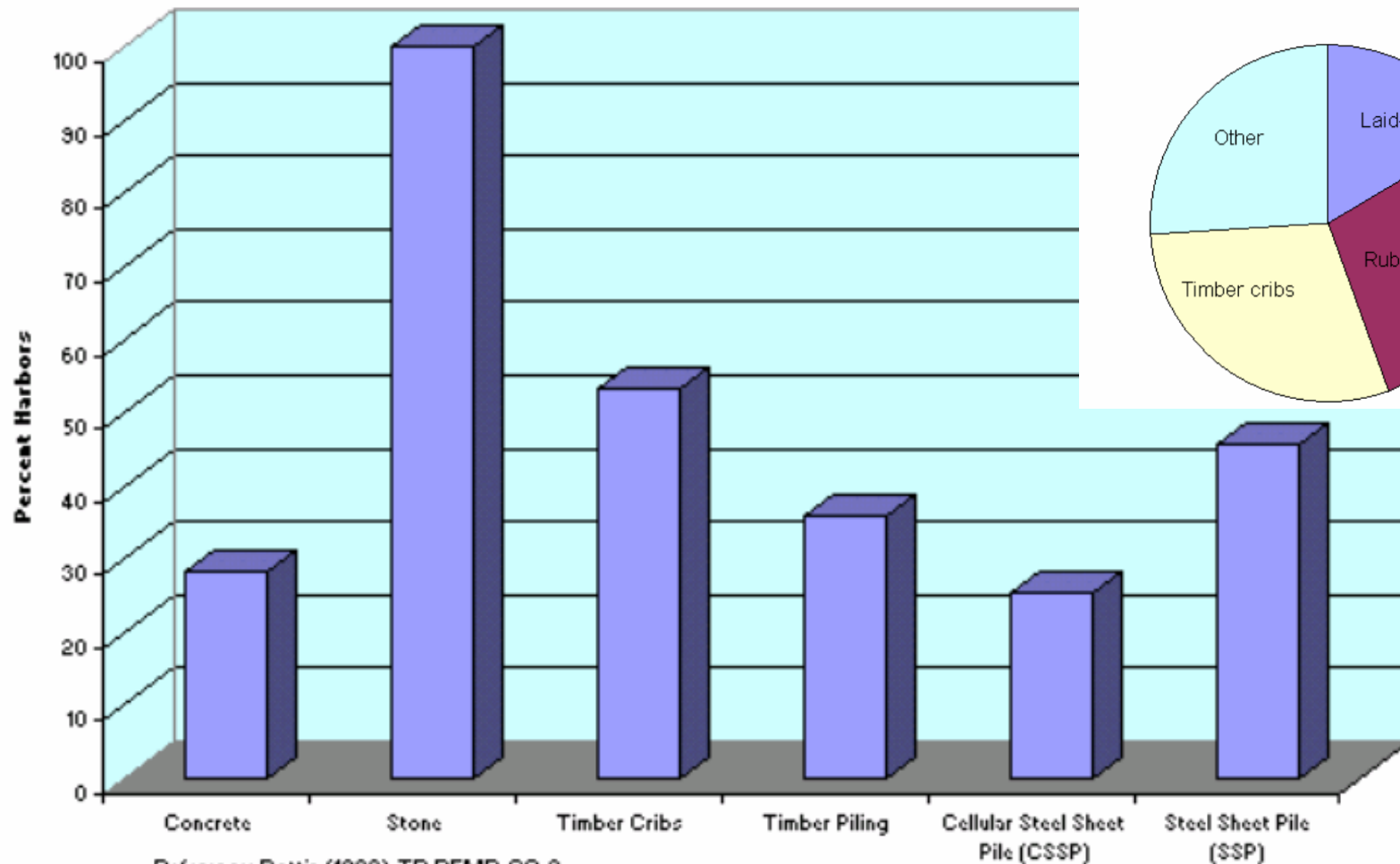


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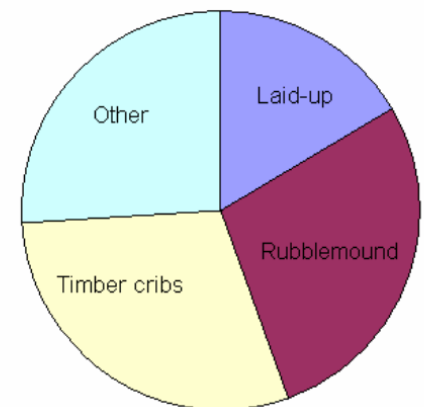
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Great Lakes Harbor Structure Materials



Great Lakes Harbor Structure Types





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CONSTRUCTION TYPES AND MATERIALS



Buffalo Harbor, NY - Setting Concrete Blocks on Harbor Side 1901



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CONCRETE





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STONE

Cleveland E BKW - 1899



Cattaraugus



Buffalo Harbor

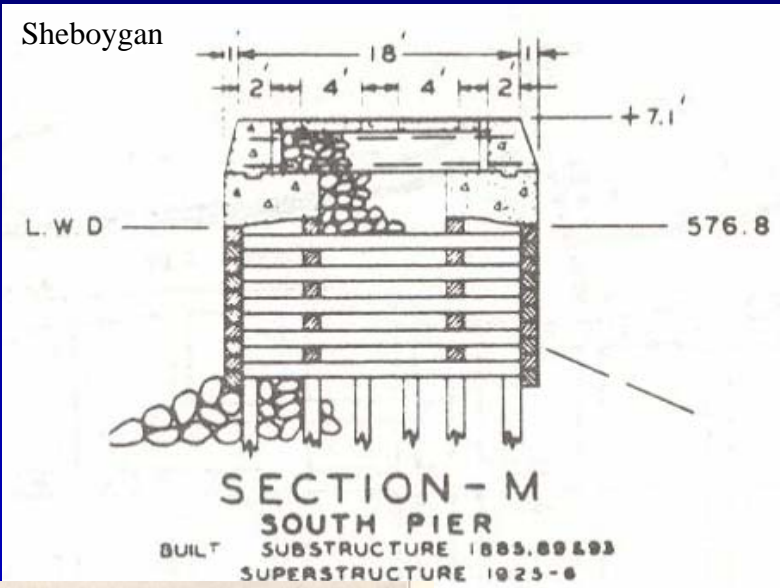


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TIMBER





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CELLULAR SHEET PILE





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STEEL SHEET PILE



Little Sodus East Pier



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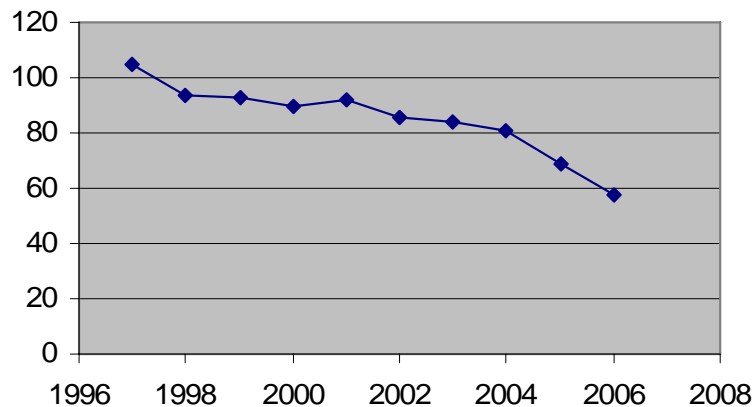
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HARBOR

CONDITION

Great Lakes O&M Budgets
in Constant Dollars



- Total O&M Dollars for 2007 are at 57% (real dollars) of the 1997 amount
- In order to maintain channels, more structure maintenance is curtailed.

Chicago Harbor June 2002



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STRUCTURE CONDITION



Cleveland East Breakwater - 10 April 2002
Movie Clip



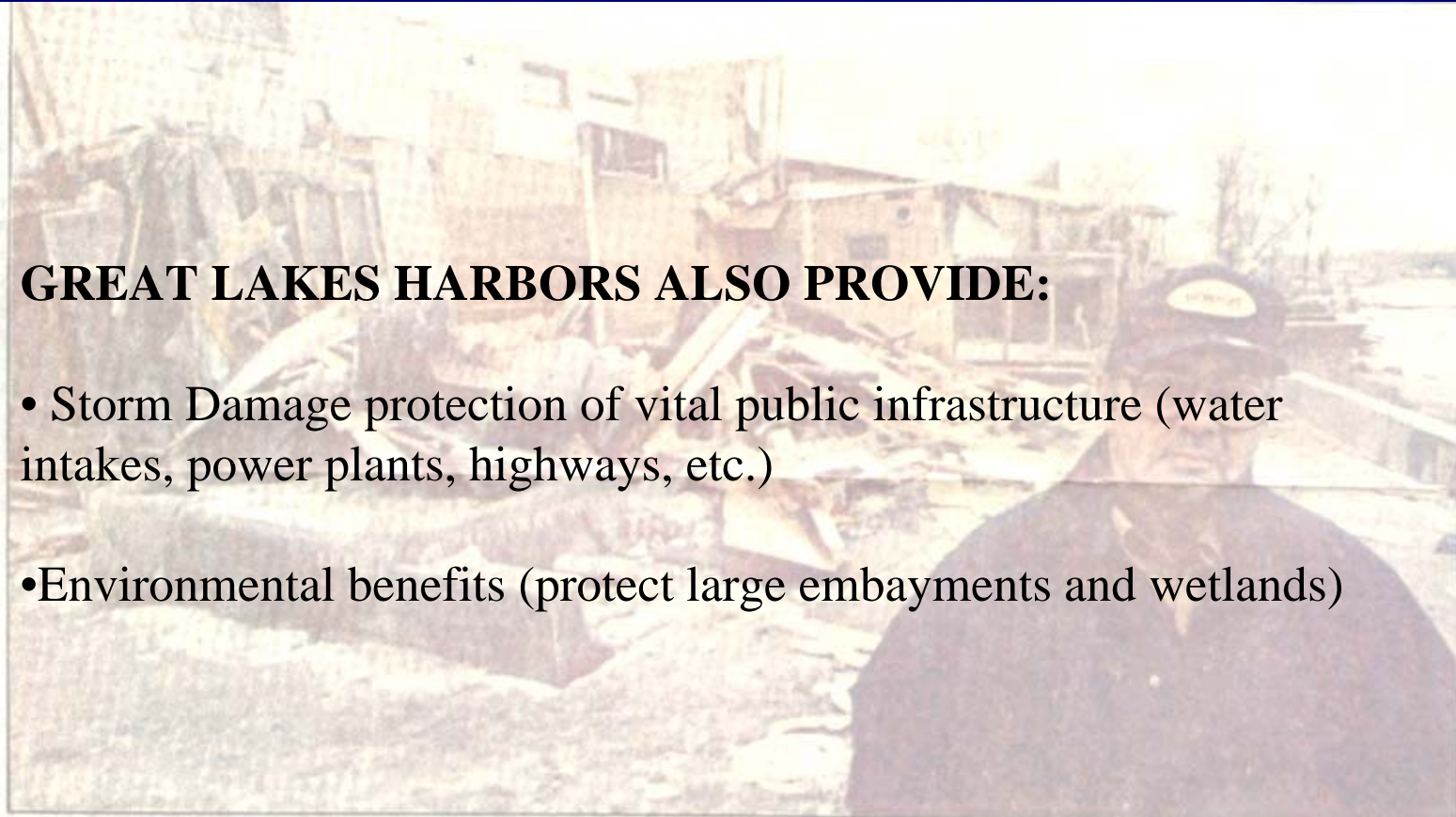
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GREAT LAKES HARBORS ALSO PROVIDE:

- Storm Damage protection of vital public infrastructure (water intakes, power plants, highways, etc.)
- Environmental benefits (protect large embayments and wetlands)



All that remains of Vince Caggiano's home at 143 Midshore Drive is a pile of rubble.

RICHARD ROELLER/Buffalo News

Lakeshore Dwellers Pick Up Pieces



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THE WAY AHEAD:

- 1. What are the suggested first steps in developing a regional inspection and engineering evaluation program?**
- 2. What metrics are suggested for prioritizing required repairs in a constrained monetary environment?**



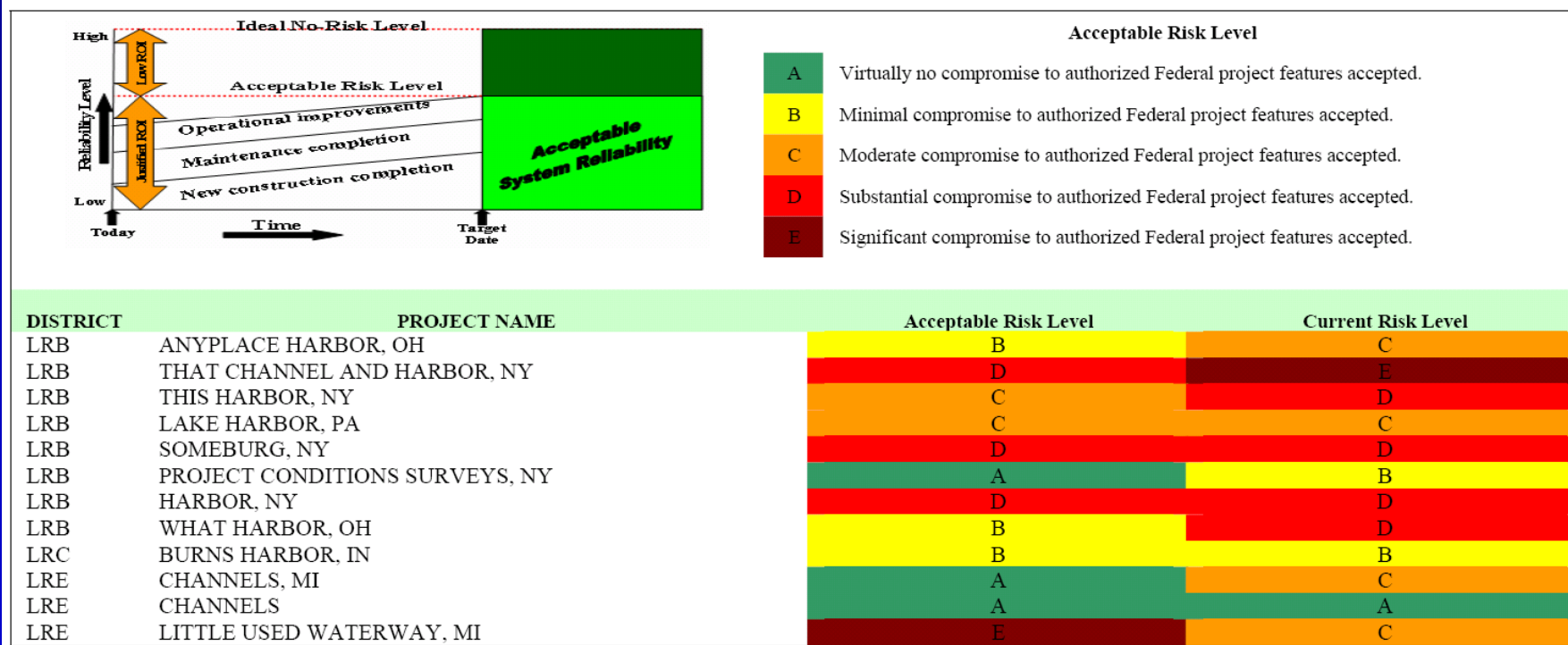
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Draft Navigation FYDP Risk Level Methodology for Great Lakes Commercial Navigation Projects

Risk Level Methodology for Great Lakes Commercial Navigation Projects





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Harbor Evaluation Guidance for determining Current Risk Level :

- Harbors consist of the following elements:
 1. CDF (Rating to be based upon physical condition and remaining capacity)
 2. Federal Channel area (Rating to be based upon loss of channel cross-section and depth of shoaling)
 3. Protective Structures (includes breakwaters, jetties, and piers) – Rating based upon physical condition



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The following harbor element weighting factors are recommended for

Harbors that include a CDF:

1. CDF operation and maintenance – 30%
2. Federal Channel maintenance - 40%
3. Breakwater maintenance – 30%

Harbors without a CDF would use the following weighting factors:

1. Federal Channel maintenance – 60%
2. Breakwater maintenance – 40%



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The individual harbors must be ranked also according to a system significance metric.

- Accounts for tonnage
- Relevance of port to controlling commodity movement to other ports in system



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SUMMARY:

- Many Great Lakes harbor structures are over a century old.
- Harbor structures composed of timber cribs, cut stone, steel sheet pile and rubble mound.
- Declining maintenance dollars requires regional approach
- Need for consistent condition assessment methodology applied through region
- Focused maintenance program which engages stakeholders and metrics that reflect local, regional and binational significance



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What can Coastal CoP do to help?

Get MSC and HQ to advocate R&D money for development of

1. Inspection/evaluation/prioritization program that is
 - regional
 - cost efficient
 - fits in with O&M time requirements (relatively quick)
 - easy to use
2. Limit state equations of non-rubblemound coastal structures for inclusion in life-cycle analysis



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Questions?

